MUNICIPAL.

Newcastle was incorporated in 1859, when the late Mr. James Hannell was elected the first Mayor of the city. From that date the city improved with considerable rapidity. At the outset, the amount raised by rates was doubled by the Government, and this continued till 1864, when the subsidy was reduced to one fourth, and remained at that till 1873, when the recognised sum given was 10s for every £ raised by the municipality.

As the population of the district increased, the residents in the mining townships agitated to have their townships incorporated under the Municipalities Act. As the result of strong representation, Wallsend was incorporated in 1874; Plattsburg, 1876; Hamilton. Lambton, Wickham and Waratah, all in 1871; Adamstown and Merewether, 1885; Carrington, 1887; New Lambton and Stockton, 1889.

The financial position of the Newcastle Borough Council is now on a most satisfactory basis. At the last valuation in 1900 the municipality household property was valued at £147.997 8s, annual rental value; landed property, £90,028, capital value; total capital value of property in the Municipality, £2.556,644.

The revenue derived was as follows:—General rates, 1s in the £, £6,885 8s 2d; lighting rate 3d in the £, £1,721 7s 1d; actual revenue from Market property, £4,504 5s 6d; miscellaneous credits, £3,519 1s 1d; endowments, nil; total, £16,630 1s 10d.

The total capital value of the Council's property is £123,250, all freehold, and including 22 shops in the main thoroughfare, 2 wharves. the electric light plant and the Borough Markets.

The area of the Municipality is 1,060 acres; there are 25 miles of streets valued at £86.500; 13 miles of sewers valued at £18.500. The number of dwelling houses is 2,770, and there are 3,212 municipal electors in the Borough. The population in 1900 was 15,000 persons.

The loans of the Municipality total £50,400, the Borough having power to borrow up to £109,000. The greater portion of the present loans have been obtained at 5 per cent. interest. The property owned by the Council is calculated to return 6 per cent. on the money expended.

Newcastle was first lighted with gas in 1856, when the present gas company was formed, and success attended the concern as an investment. A change, however, was made in the lighting of the City in 1891, when the electric light was adopted. In 1890, the Newcastle Borough Council accepted the tender of Messrs. Wescott, Marshall and Adams for the work. Two Westinghouse compound engines were supplied with complete installation. The main streets of the city are illuminated by arc lamps, and all other portions of the Municipality by incandescent lamps. This light is the property of the Borough Council, and is supplied from buildings erected in Sydney Street. The shipping wharves at the Carrington Dyke are also lighted by the electric light. Wallsend, Hamilton, Wickham, Waratah, Carrington and Plattsburg are lighted by gas; Lambton Municipality has its own electric light plant.

The water supply of the City and district, which for several years was directed by the municipal bodies, is now under the control of the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, which was established in the year 1893, and whose spacious offices are in Watt Street. The increased population of the district forced the Government for a general water supply, and, after many years' debating, a scheme was approved of which supplies Newcastle, the various mining townships and Maitland with filtered water derived from the falls beyond Buttai. For Newcastle and suburbs an immense reservoir capable of holding 500,000 gallons, is situated on Monument Hill, one of the highest portions of the City. With the establishment of the Water Board, the supply was increased, and the mains were extended in all directions including the wharves, where the shipping is supplied.

The following is a list of the names of the gentlemen who have filled the Mayoral chair at Newcastle from the year of its incorporation (1859) up to the present year:—

James Hannell	Oct., 1859	E. A. White	1874	G. W. Webb	1887
,, ,,	1860	,, ,,	1875	H. Buchanan	1888
,, ,,	1861	F. J. Shaw, to Nov. 20	1876	,, ,,	1889
,, ,,	1862	David Ludlow, to Jan. 29	1877	Colin Christie	1890
D. W. Bishop	1863	George Wallace	1877	Wm. Thos. Gibb	1891
,, ,,	1864	,, ,,	1878	John R. Rodgers	1892
Joseph Ward	1865	,, ,,	1879	Augustus F. Moore	1893
S. Kemp	1866	S. Chapman	1880	Alfred Asher	1894
Wm. Brooks	1867	Joseph Creer	1881	W. B. Sharp	1895
James Hannell	1868	Thomas Brooks	1882	Thomas Smith	1896
,, ,,	1869	William King	1883	David Miller	1897
W. A. Sparke	1870	Stewart Keightley	1884	Wm. Kidd	1898
James Hannell	1871	C. W. Morgan	1885	Alfred Timbury	1899
A. A. P. Tighe	1872	John Thorn	1886	David Miller	1900
,, ,,	1873				

STATISTICAL.

Return—Port of Newcastle.

FOREIGN AND INTERCOLONIAL PORTS.

Year.	Vessels cleared outwards for Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.		Total value of Imports from Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	Quantity and value of Coal exported to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.		Total value of Exports (inclusive of Coal) to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	Total amount of Revenue collected.
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.		Tons.	Value.		
			£		£	£	£
1864	795	266,528	59,656	299,150	144,748	248,316	16,555
1865	872	248,769	78,355	302,362	142,159	238,972	24,203
1866	992	308,575	53,219	411,746	184,132	216,177	29,959
1867	925	303,504	98,083	398,022	182,288	209,949	29,793
1868	1,000	372,718	84,486	480,069	226,440	283,783	31,175
1869	1,084	386,176	151,410	503,866	223,566	252,124	33,058
1870	1,046	383,242	154,816	511,545	223,077	241,535	32,145
1871	1,040	376,378	203,168	489,714	208,833	236,683	26,590
1872	1,092	427,845	268,141	565,994	243,911	282,834	41,196
1873	1,259	498,468	310,101	650,899	412,631	591,032	48,864
1874	1,269	543,693	343,297	723,844	496,448	697,048	59,387
1875	1,341	573,626	480,771	771,144	527,949	644,615	60,818
1876	1,309	535,735	469,988	719,050	495,502	585,114	54,031
1877	1,328	577,676	502,861	781,502	540,510	680,750	56,584
1878	1,407	655,885	444,760	871,985	602,557	699,252	60,511
1879	1,330	651,501	340,501	860,375	591,090	648,427	57,477
1880	1,023	516,480	527,905	673,393	372,378	447,486	57,883
1881	1,121	645,543	482,845	899,369	343,231	407,212	77,543
1882	1,141	737,772	632,073	1,080,446	527,575	618,586	76,799
1883	1,305	926,956	658,601	1,359,505	722,428	1,438,172	87,844
1884	1,433	——	788,653	1,550,395	835,070	1,699,047	108,720
1885	1,388	1,076,346	930,200	1,552,136	832,495	1,927,626	108,834
1886	1,335	1,097,382	843,474	1,544,694	828,189	1,398,728	119,131
1887	1,334	1,154,439	781,796	1,658,386	886,921	1,788,664	117,543
1888	949	815,516	758,586	1,580,337	852,083	2,067,460	126,036
1889	1,277	1,126,892	924,150	2,091,557	1,102,722	1,894,321	132,018
1890	916	842,180	816,694	1,628,038	875,197	1,768,379	124,782
1891	1,425	1,476,097	877,063	2,244,729	1,160,965	2,032,522	166,048
1892	1,307	1,381,318	765,083	1,894,735	879,482	1,846,953	191,394
1893	1,108	1,209,467	451,253	1,583,882	702,190	1,700,813	151,286
1894	1,255	1,415,159	427,581	1,891,674	710,341	1,485,475	158,895
1895	1,207	1,410,004	420,778	1,920,378	678,217	1,417,122	155,362
1896	1,180	1,479,033	611,872	2,070,304	729,444	1,496,687	123,280
1897	1,375	1,740,345	510,721	2,431,489	842,347	1,746,925	112,548
1898	1,431	1,803,605	409,527	2,485,394	846,128	1,782,634	118,615
1899	1,273	1,707,108	622,563	2,478,397	882,857	1,598,825	112,866
1900	1,493	2,087,319	680,250	3,021,912	1,136,476	2,185,047	131,272

The following information relative to the trade of the port has been supplied by the Sub-collector of Customs :—

REVENUE RETURN.

Statement of Revenue collected at Custom House, Newcastle, during the years 1899 and 1900, respectively :—

Head of Receipt.	1899.			1900.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tonnage Rates ..	8,453	7	2	11,528	9	10
Harbour & Light Rates ..	7,269	6	8	11,538	6	4
Duty and Excise ..	85,303	1	5	90,678	14	6
Pilotage ..	8,192	10	1	11,264	1	9
Harbour Removal Dues ..	3,609	18	0	6,222	15	0
Shipping Fees,&c.	38	14	7	39	15	6
Total ..	112,866	17	11	131,272	2	11

Increase for year, £18,405 5s.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

Return, showing principal items of export other than coal during year 1900 compared with previous twelve months :—

Article.	Quantity.	1899.	1900.
Hay and Chaff ..	Tons	712	1,704
Flour	Centals	Nil.	5,200
Maize	Bushels	640	560
Wheat ..	do.	Nil.	9,996
Cattle .. .	Number	2,722	7,308
Horses ..	do.	1,630	3,306
Sheep	do.	5,166	27,491
Pigs	do.	4,385	2,205
Bonedust ..	Tons	502	1,487
Other Manures ..	do.	105	83
Frozen Beef ..	Cwt.	9,892	49,066
Frozen Mutton ..	do.	57,969	69,975
Meats (Preserved)	Lbs.	140,816	34,998
Copper (ingots) ..	Cwt.	4.572	14 520
Silver Lead ..	do.	37,327	55.930
Coke	Tons	15,271	15,596
Gold Concentr't's	Cwt.	1,380	1,420
Railway Sleepers	Number	41,172	55,633
Tallow ..	Cwt.	6,471	9,429
Timber (Rough) ..	Sup. Ft.	1,337,342	1,375,076
Wool (Greasy) ..	Bales	26,744	34,877
Wool (Scoured) ..	do.	5,860	3,219
		£	£
Value of Exports, other than Coal		715,968	1,048,571
Value of Coal exported ..		882,857	1,136,476
Total Value of Exports ..		1,598,825	2,185,047

Increase for year, £586.222.

COAL EXPORT.

Return showing quantity of Coal exported during the years 1899 and 1900, respectively :—

Countries to which Exported.	1899.	1900.
	Tons.	Tons.
Victoria .. .	613,109	760,937
Queensland	43.083	45,035
South Australia	401,064	506,570
West Australia	115,535	160,956
Tasmania	80,652	94,618
New Zealand	170,422	205,315
Hongkong	11,837	14,750
United States	170,047	148,597
Java	42,695	137,954
New Caledonia	15.514	20,298
India	31.741	35,070
Philippine Islands ..	117,979	72.374
Fiji	16,965	12,961
Mauritius	7,251	1,740
Peru	33,952	61,031
Chili	335.497	454,207
Ceylon	6,923	..
Singapore	70,764	46,090
Sandwich Islands ..	110,195	171,159
New Hebrides	4,260	1,000
Ecuador	1,844	1.105
Panama	31,610	17,234
Mexico	20,842	16,634
Celebes Islands	7,287	8,407
Great Britain	3.445	500
New Guinea	4,274	1,642
Cape Colony	..	7,286
China	1,685	2.044
Natal	..	8,921
Molucca Islands	5,615	3,095
Mozambique	1,380	..
Marshall Islands	930	..
Siam	..	800
Samoa	..	650
Dutch East Indies ..	..	2,932
Grand Total	2,478,397	3,021,912

Increase for year—543,515 tons.

IMPORT RETURNS.

Return showing value of Imports during the year 1900, compared with previous year :—

Article.	1899.	1900.
	£	£
Apparel (Wearing) ..	26,803	37,563
Butter	19,429	4,274
Drapery	79,588	91,381
Dried Fruits	6,546	5,328
Flour	55,811	16,010
Oats	13,627	8,352
Wheat	2,011	1,165
Hay and Chaff	36.255	9,283
Beer	6,968	7,086
Wines and Spirits ..	14,006	19,568
Iron (Galvanised) ..	13,571	18,194
Machinery	23,265	23,908
Kerosene	2,438	3,837
Ores	51,611	92,597
Potatoes	14,573	12,106
Salt (bag)	5,335	5,742
Salt (rock)	1,686	1,046
Sugar (raw)	13,150	5,951
Timber (rough)	2,457	8,128
Timber (dressed) ..	2,855	9,624
Other Articles	230,628	299,007
Total	622,563	680,250

Increase for year, £57,687.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

Return showing number and tonnage of vessels, exclusive of coasters, entered and cleared at the Newcastle Custom House during the years 1899 and 1900 respectively :—

INWARDS.

	1899.		1900.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
January ..	105	140,819	121	157,492
February ..	104	126,133	104	135.859
March ..	114	152,975	136	198,420
April ..	95	132,650	109	151,060
May ..	126	167,090	150	212,116
June ..	92	125,647	119	173,931
July ..	107	135,112	143	212,821
August ..	99	127,915	156	215,124
September ..	105	151,130	125	175,545
October .	117	169,259	143	200,053
November ..	111	141,699	130	182.579
December ..	90	125,195	106	146,026
Total ..	1263	1,695,624	1542	2,161,026

OUTWARDS.

	1899.		1900.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
January ..	100	135,666	107	142,576
February ..	110	136,047	110	139,632
March ..	109	141,839	126	180,294
April ..	98	133,268	103	143,064
May ..	107	143,145	123	175,040
June ..	96	129,713	125	178,133
July ..	118	153,291	121	171,407
August ..	105	138,205	132	190,886
September ..	101	146,196	141	203,452
October ..	110	161,080	135	190,952
November ..	119	153,155	139	196.386
December ..	100	135,503	131	175,497
Total ..	1273	1,707,108	1493	2,087,319

The returns, taken altogether, are the most encouraging published for years, and indicate allround prosperity. With an increase of £18,405 in revenue, it may be pointed out that under this heading every item shows an increase, harbour dues and pilotage earnings being prominent. The chief feature of interest is the coal trade, and in this connection it is gratifying to note that an increase of 543,575 tons is recorded. This establishes a record, being the greatest amount of coal yet exported in one year. In the intercolonial trade alone, the increase amounted to 349,566 tons, as against the previous year. In the foreign trade, Java, Peru, Chili and Sandwich Islands showed substantial increases, while Mexico, Panama, Singapore, Philippine Islands and the United States show decreases. The return of exports, other than coal, shows that an increase was made in the export of chaff, flour and wheat, the figures in these three instances being nearly doubled. Practically the same result is shown in connection with live stock, the export of cattle and horses having doubled, while five times the number of sheep were exported than during 1899. Less preserved meats were exported than usual, while the same may be said of frozen meats. So far, the wool season is incomplete, but up to date the export is considerably in advance of the figures for last year. Some of the largest exports are shown in connection with mineral products, the quantity of copper and bullion sent away from the port being considerably in excess of the amount exported in former years. Altogether, the increase amounts to £586,222, of which exports other than coal are responsible for £332,603. In imports, an increase of £57,687 is shown, the principal lines showing increases being drapery, ores and raw sugar, while a decline is noticeable in flour, oats and dressed timber.

THE BERTHING MASTER'S RETURN.

The following return, furnished by the Berthing Master (Captain Knowles), shows the work done at the Government Cranes and Wharves during the past twelve months, and the coal shipped, as compared with 1899. The coke and coal shipments are the largest ever made at the Dyke, and, considering that equal to one steam crane and one hydraulic crane have been out of commission during the year, owing to the presence of the dredges, the results are excellent. The coke and coal shipments, as compared with 1899, are as follows :—

	Coal.	Coke.
1900	3,036,519 tons ..	15,974 tons
1899	2,550,386 tons ..	16,521 tons
Increase ..	486,133 tons	Decrease 547 tons

In order to accomplish this result, 2919 vessels were loaded, and 287 stiffened. The number of lighters loaded totalled 241, while 1627 tugs and Government punts were coaled; and in all 415,566 waggons tipped. The cattle shipments include 48 bulls, 4226 bullocks, 1778 horses, 17,647 sheep, and 1885 pigs.

The following is a comparative statement of the coal and coke shipped at the Carrington Dyke, from December 31st, 1892, to December 31st, 1900 :—

Year.	Coal.	Coke.	Total Coal and Coke.
1893	1,666,865	10,346	1,677,211 tons
1894	2,105,474	11,581	2,117,055 ,,
1895	2,184,511	7,973	2,192,484 ,,
1896	2,224,741	2,126	2,226,867 ,,
1897	2,545,279	11,610	2,556,889 ,,
1898	2,607,591	11,159	2,618,750 ,,
1899	2,550,386	16,521	2,566,907 ,,
1900	3,036,519	15,974	3,052,493 ,,

The work done during the past year reflects credit upon the entire staff. Captains Knowles, Cowan, Rosa, Donaldson and Crossland, together with the crane employees, having materially contributed to the successful results produced.

HARBOUR MASTER'S RETURN.

The following return, furnished by Captain Newton, Dep. Superintendent of Navigation, shows the number of vessels (coasters included) which have arrived at and departed from the port during the year 1900, as compared with 1899. The figures are taken from the books kept by the Signal Master (Mr. John Crapp), and are as follow :—

	1899.		1900.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
January	301	289	336	322
February	284	296	310	318
March	367	361	371	362
April	311	311	299	299
May	374	361	400	350
June	322	311	328	344
July	319	327	363	347
August	313	329	397	374
September	377	371	337	350
October	340	336	342	335
November	384	394	338	345
December	339	344	312	342
Total	4031	4029	4133	4088

Population—1891 Census.

The enumerator for the electoral districts of Newcastle and Northumberland for 1891 compiled from his collective returns the following statistics, which will show the population, males and females, of each municipality, together with the population of each electorate, and the number of Chinese in the two electorates. The number of houses inhabited and uninhabited are also shown. This is exclusive of the floating population :—

Municipalities.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Houses Inhabited.	Houses Uninhabited.	Total No. of Houses.
Newcastle	6,971	5,942	12,913	2,176	303	2,479
Stockton	1,247	1,169	2,416	443	38	481
Carrington	1,171	941	2,112	394	31	425
Wickham	3,433	3,153	6,586	1,239	59	1,298
Hamilton	2,482	2,354	4,836	911	103	1,014
Merewether	2,353	1,987	4,340	859	14	873
Adamstown	1,084	946	2,030	402	22	424
Waratah	1,372	1,347	2,719	518	92	610
New Lambton	858	690	1,548	304	20	324
Lambton	1,795	1,639	3,434	656	63	719
Wallsend	1,910	1,732	3,642	695	56	751
Plattsburg	1,735	1,565	3,300	637	114	751
Districts.						
Newcastle	15,694	13,887	29,581	5,281	539	5,820
Northumberland	14,604	12,381	26,985	5,411	520	5,931
Total both Districts ..	30,298	26,268	56,566	10,692	1,059	11,751
Number of Chinese ..	284	1	285	—	—	—

Floating Population.		Land Population.	
Males	738	Males	30,582
Females	14	Females	26,269

The difference between the total population in the municipalities and the total population in the districts of Newcastle and Northumberland is explained, of course, by the fact that all the townships in the country are not incorporated. The houses inhabited by Chinese are included in the general total of houses.

In order that a comparison may be made between the results of the local census for 1891, as given above, we subjoin the results of the census for the decennial period ended in 1881 :—

CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1881.

Newcastle	8,986
Stockton	666
Hamilton	1,911
Onebygamba	805
Adamstown	561
Charlestown	268
Lambton	2,512
Minmi	1,160
Wallsend	1,059
	17,928

Places not specified in above were not taken in 1881 census, and were not considered of sufficien importance to be separated into districts.

Electorate of Northumberland	14,773
Electorate of Newcastle	15,596
	30,369

It will thus be seen that the population of the Newcastle and Northumberland electorates increased in ten years ending in 1891 by 26,482 persons.

The Coal Industry of Newcastle & District.

CONSIDERABLE diversity of opinion exists as to the actual date on which coal was first discovered in New South Wales. Records in the possession of the Government, which were perused by Mr. McKenzie, the late Examiner for Coal Fields, show that at the time of the discovery of the Hunter River in September, 1797, the outcrop of a seam of coal at a hill at the southern entrance to the harbour was found. This was afterwards named Allen's Hill, and subsequently Fort Scratchley. During the first thirty or forty years after the discovery, little was done towards developing this branch of wealth. The first shipment of coal from Newcastle was made in 1798, the year after its discovery. Coal was first procured by means of a drift made in the sea shore, penetrating a seam of coal that was visible in the sandstone that formed the south headland of the entrance to the Hunter River, and which is now known as Fort Scratchley. This was the only mine opened until 1817, and it was worked by convict labour. Subsequently the colliery, which was still worked by the Government, was extended by sinking a perpendicular shaft 11i feet deep, the coal from which being raised by a windlass. This shaft, which was opened by direction of Captain Wallis, the then Governor of the Settlement, was situated above where the Markets now stand in Hunter-street. As soon as Newcastle became a free settlement, the demand for coal increased, and as the price realised was 10s. per ton at the mouth of the pit, it was considered by the Government an important source of revenue. By this time (1823) the convicts had been removed to Port Macquarie, and as convicts were required to work the coal, a general order was issued that all refractory prisoners were to be so employed. In this way Newcastle again became practically a convict settlement, as the number of prisoners engaged in coal mining increased to over 250. In spite of the demand for the coal, the dangerous nature of the workings, and the unskilled labour employed, mining proved both costly and dangerous, and although the authorities did not pay much attention to the death or injuries of prisoners in the workings, a strong feeling prevailed towards abandoning coal mining by convict labour. In 1826, Mr. Bushby, a Mineralogical Surveyor and Civil Engineer, who superintended the pit, reported that he was in accord with the proposal to stop the working of coal by convicts, because the pits then existing were mere holes, and the men being unskilled, the work was not only costly but dangerous. He also said that the price of 10s. per ton at the pit's mouth was too high, but he was confident that if collieries were established under the supervision of competent managers, and the necessary capital invested in steam power and modern appliances, the industry would return interest on the capital expended. The opinion that the convicts would be better employed in road-making and harbour improvements rapidly gained ground, and at the end of 1826 the British Government decided to abolish coal mining in Newcastle.

In 1827 arrangements were entered into with the Australian Agricultural Company to lease the Government coal mines, but it was not till 1829 that the Australian Agricultural Company, at the request of the Home Government, took over the control of the coal mining in Newcastle.

The coal measures are divided into four groups, namely:—The Newcastle series, Greta series, Tomago and East Maitland series, and the Lepidodendron or Stroud series. Only the first two have been as yet worked in the Northern District—the Newcastle series containing several seams, the principal one being the Borehole or Wallsend. This famous seam, which is worked in nearly all the collieries, contains a fine brilliant bituminous coal of first-class quality, for gas, steam, household, and smelting purposes. Its maximum thickness is 22ft. 3in., and the average about 6ft. Its extent is unknown, and it is probable that the measures exist at a great depth, even as far south as Sydney. The No. 2 or Burwood seam has so far proved the next best of the series, but at present it is very little worked. Three more seams overlying the two former have been found near Lake Macquarie, and there is little doubt that others exist below them. A small quantity of inflammable gas exudes from the Borehole seam at some of the collieries, but with care when first found it is easily contended with.

The Greta series commence some 35 miles west of Newcastle, and have been traced to Maitland, where several collieries are at present working its seams. They have been proved to extend over a large area of country—estimated at 30 miles wide by 20 miles long, and are now being developed. The No. 1 Greta seam ranges in thickness from 20ft. to 6ft., but it has only been opened a few years. Its coal attained a world-wide reputation for gas purposes. Other seams, including a deposit of cannel coal, exist in this group.

An idea of the growth of the coal trade will be gleaned from the following figures, showing the total output of coal for the whole district at stated periods:—

Year.	Output.—Tons.	Year.	Output.—Tons.
1829	780	1891	2,853,251
1850	11,216	1892	2,611,731
1855	117,076	1894	2,605,142
1860	283,836	1896	2,623,015
1870	565.855	1898	3,355,600
1887	2,243,792	1899	3,259,708

The figures for 1900 have not yet been made up, but should show a substantial increase on any previous year.

THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY

Started colliery operations in the year 1829, and it is the oldest coal company in New South Wales. From 1829 till 1847 the Company held a monopoly of the coal trade of New South Wales, at which date the monopoly terminated with the concurrence of the Company, and soon after coal company after coal company started in quick succession till in 1901 (the year in which *The Federal Directory of Newcastle and District* was established) there were 58 collieries at work or in course of construction in the Newcastle district. In the early part of 1900 the Australian Agricultural Company had two collieries in work—the New Winning or Sea Pit, at which in 1899 employment was found for 548 men and boys. The Company turned out that year 326,170 tons of coal, valued at £103,025 2s. 10d. The No. 2 Pit, at Hamilton, is only being worked for pillar coal extraction, finding employment for some 90 hands. The famous Hamilton Pit, near the Glebe Hill, having been worked out for several years, was finally abandoned in 1899, when both shafts were filled in, and the whole of the surface arrangements dismantled. For the year ending December 31, 1899, this Company sent away 379,844 tons, valued at £119,690 2s. 0d., and gave employment to 638 men and boys under and above ground. The figures for the year 1900 have not yet been made up, but it is estimated that they will far exceed those for the previous year. Mr. Jesse Gregson is the General Superintendent of the Company, and Mr. Wm. Turnbull is the Colliery Manager.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

The Scottish Australian Mining Company, better known in the district under the name of the Lambton Company, was formed in London in the year 1860, for the purpose of acquiring mineral property in the Australian Colonies. At that time the Lambton Estate was in the hands of Messrs. Morehead and Young, but shortly after its registration the Company took over the land. It consists of 1860 acres, and extends from the northern boundary of the Township of Lambton to the Waratah Company's land, a distance of nearly three miles. In 1861 Mr. Thomas Croudace, the present Manager and Engineer, arrived from England, and commenced the work of opening the mine. In 1863 the output was 3361 tons. In 1870 nearly 160,000 tons; while for the year 1867, 182,000 tons was won. In 1887, 167,355 tons were raised; in 1888, 164,048 tons were put out. During that year employment at the Lambton Colliery was found for 453 men and boys under ground and 69 on top, making a total of 522 employed in and about the mine. It is connected by a private railway with the Great Northern Railway, near Waratah, by which the coals are conveyed to be shipped at the hydraulic cranes. The coal from this pit is largely used for steam and household purposes. In addition to the Lambton Pit the Company have a large colliery at Durham, which has recently been re-named "Lambton No. 2," and is now being worked with every prospect of success. The machinery erected at this colliery has run the Company into an enormous outlay. It is stated by experts that the machinery appliances and plant generally is unequalled in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Burwood Colliery, which was opened in 1883 by the Burwood Coal Mining Company, was acquired by the Scottish Australian Mining Company subsequently. This mine, situated about 4½ miles from the cranes at Newcastle, 2½ miles of which run over their private line, is one of the most perfect in the district, every convenience for getting coal being in use. The quality of the coal is pronounced by the most competent authorities to be unsurpassed, and is one of the best steam and house coals in the district. Large quantities of this coal are exported to the neighbouring colonies, principally Victoria and South Australia, where it bears a great name, also to many far foreign markets.

At the Lambton No. 1 Colliery in 1899, 165 men were employed under ground and 40 above ground, making a total of 205 men employed in the colliery. During that year 85,932 tons of coal, valued at £31,650, were raised. During the same year Lambton No. 2 Pit (late Durham) gave employment to 45 men, 33 of whom were employed under ground and 12 above. The output for the year being 1799 tons, valued at £670. The Burwood Colliery in that year gave employment to 285 men under ground and 40 above, making a total of 325, who won 167,760 tons, valued at £59,011. The total returns for the three collieries being worked by the Scottish Australian Company show that they afforded employment for 575 men above and below ground. The output for the year under review amounted to 255,491 tons, valued at £91,332. The figures for 1900 have not yet been made up, but considering the unprecedented demand for coal during that year the output must show a considerable increase. Mr. Thomas Croudace, the General Manager and Engineer, represents the Company locally. Mr. Frank Croudace is the Colliery Manager at Burwood. Mr. Sydney Croudace is manager of B Pit; and Mr. Charles Noble holds a like position at Lambton. Mr. Thomas Muncaster occupies the position of Shipping Manager, whose offices are situated in Scott-street.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COAL MINE.

As its name implies it was originally held by a party of miners working in co-operation. On the 25th November, 1861, James Fletcher, Alan Wilde, Hugh Walker, Samuel Fletcher, William Wonders, George Curliss, Thomas Alnwick, Robert Forrester, Richard Peeks, William Davis, Duncan Cherrie, William Bower, James Richardson, Matthew M'Claren, and James Nelson, all thoroughly practical miners then working in other collieries, entered into an agreement, and worked until the mortgagee in 1869 foreclosed on the property, and the concern became a thing of the past.

The Colliery then passed into the hands of its present proprietor, Mr. William Laidley, who raised the output considerably. The late Mr. James Fletcher for many years after managed the mine, and in 1897 the output was 97,700 tons. From that year to the present time the Colliery has had a successful career. This Colliery possesses 1,700 acres, all coal land, situate 8 miles from Newcastle. They have in addition to the Colliery a number of coke ovens. The coal seam is 6ft. 6in. thick. The line of railway joins that of the Wallsend Coal Company, upon which their coal is conveyed to the Government cranes for shipment. The same proprietary in 1899 started to open out a new Colliery at Rhondda, close to Killingworth, which is situated near West Wallsend. A new branch line was constructed in the year 1900, connecting the Colliery with the Creat Northern Railway at Cockle Creek. During the present year it is expected coal will be won in large quantities, which will assist in meeting the demand on the firm for coal. The Co-operative Pit in the year 1899 gave constant employment to 413 men in and about the Colliery. The output reached 187,224 tons, valued at £50,818. During 1900 the demand for Co-operative coal was exceedingly heavy, so that the figures for that year must show a large increase.

Mr. James Barr is the Manager for both collieries, and the shipping management is conducted by Mr. H. Hewison, at the firm's offices, Scott-street.

NEWCASTLE-WALLSEND COMPANY.

During the year 1860 the Newcastle-Wallsend Company commenced operations on some seven or eight hundred acres of land to the southward of the present town of Wallsend, eight and a-half miles from the present port of Newcastle. During the first years of its existence a general strike took place among the miners of the district, but, notwithstanding this, the output of the Company reached 43,273 tons. In 1862 that amount was increased to 124,218 tons. In the meantime the Company succeeded in purchasing the Weller's Grant of 8000 acres, thus increasing their Estate to nearly 9000 acres. This parcel of land extends from Cockle Creek to Hexham. A glance at the statistics of the Company show that in the year 1886, 483,884 tons, valued at £240,000, were won, while in 1887 it stood at 491,498 tons, valued at £247,595. In 1889 the output had decreased to 372,743 tons. The trade of the Wallsend Company is chiefly foreign, a great amount of its coal going to California, where it has gained an enviable name. A large quantity is also sent to America, India, and other places where it is equally well known. In 1899 the output was set down at 236,393 tons, valued at £75,104, affording employment for 657 men under and above ground. The trade of the Colliery for some reason or other was allowed to decrease. During the early part of 1900 a revival of this Company's trade set in, and vessels for Wallsend coal came to hand in such quick succession that the Colliery was taxed to the utmost in the endeavour to meet the demand. It might be mentioned that so great was the demand for this Company's coal that quite a large fleet of vessels were detained for several months waiting their turn for Wallsend coal. The Colliery is situated seven miles from Newcastle. The Company's private line, three and a-half miles in length, joins the Great Northern Railway a short distance beyond the township of Waratah, upon which the coal is conveyed to Newcastle and shipped at the Government cranes.

Mr. Alexander Ross is the Colliery Manager, and Captain H. R. Cross fills the position of Shipping Manager. The local offices of the Company are situated in Scott-street.

THE NEWCASTLE COAL COMPANY.

The Newcastle Coal Mining Company was formed in the year 1877, for the purpose of mining for coal from 1,400 acres of the famous Merewether Estate, at the Glebe. The Estate worked by the Company consists, as before stated, of 1,400 acres of leasehold from the Merewether Estate, and besides this the Company has the right to mine under that part of the ocean bed adjacent to their property. The grant was taken some years ago by Mr. Merewether, and extends along the coastline for a distance of 50 chains. The head office of the Company is in Scott-street, Newcastle, from which they have, like many other firms, telephone communication with their pits. Mr. Stewart Keightly is the General Manager. The Colliery Manager is Mr. Joseph Croft, formerly of Messrs. J. and A. Brown's collieries, and Mr. James Clayton is the Shipping Manager. This Company possesses over 2,000 acres of coal land, situate two and a-half miles on the S.E. side of Newcastle. It owns a private railway to the City, where at the Burwood and Hunter-street West Junction it is taken for haulage to the cranes by the Government engines. There is a large demand for this coal where its quality is best known, viz., New Zealand, Victoria, and South Australia. It is a first-class steam, gas and household coal. For the year 1885 the output reached 155,950 tons; 1886, 183,573 tons. In 1899, when the last return was made the output from A and B Pits amounted to 334,434 tons, valued at £109,314. In that year 829 men were employed by the Company. The figures for each Pit were as follows:—A Pit—328 under ground 88 above; total, 416. B Pit—327 under ground 86 above; total, 413.

BROWN'S COLLIERIES.

James and Alexander Brown, so closely connected with coal-mining in the Newcastle District, are credited with having broken the monopoly enjoyed by the Australian Agricultural Company in the early days of the industry. The brothers James and Alexander Brown arrived in the colony in the year 1839. At that time the Rev. Mr. Thelkeld opened a mine at Lake Macquarie, and Messrs. Turner, Eales, and others also commenced operations elsewhere. A serious difficulty, however, arose. The Australian Agricultural Company had, in 1829, purchased the Government Coal Mines subject to certain conditions and provisions, one of which was that the Company had the exclusive right to mine coal in the district for the period of 31 years. It was not, however, until the year 1844 that the Company made any attempt to enforce its rights, although in the meantime a great deal of trouble had occurred. In that year, however, the Messrs. Brown began to get coal at Four-mile Creek, near Maitland, and pressure was brought to bear on the Government by the Australian Agricultural Company to restrain them from continuing the work. In fulfilment of its undertaking with the Government, after long deliberation, took proceedings to stop the Messrs. Brown from mining. The now celebrated action of the Attorney-General against Brown was commenced in 1844, before the late Judge Dickinson and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Sydney. The information was one of intrusion for entering upon certain coal mines and veins of coal in the County of Northumberland, containing 60 acres, and belonging to the Queen. At the trial the Attorney-General proved that the land had been granted to one Dumaresq, from whom the defendants were lessees, but the Crown in the Deed of Grant reserved the mineral right, which had been given to another party, namely, the Australian Agricultural Company. The plea entered in defence was "not guilty." A verdict was given for the Crown on every point, and the defendants moved for a new trial, which was granted. The trial was heard in the Full Court, in January, 1847. The former verdict was upheld on every point, and in delivering judgment, Sir Alfred Stephen, then Chief Justice, said that in the Australian Agricultural Company's Act, "for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in the Colony, it was enacted that the Company may lawfully hold all lands granted to them by His Majesty (George III), as the Company had the exclusive right to mine for coal under Crown Lands as well as that held by them, the defendants must be restrained from mining." The judgment, a very lengthy one, was final. Though restrained from mining at the Four-mile Creek, the defendants were by no means discouraged, and three years later they succeeded in making arrangements with the late Dr. Mitchell to work a portion of the Burwood seam which outcrops from the hills in that district. Soon after the termination of the law-suit the Australian Agricultural Company agreed with the Government to forego their monopoly, and thus ended the struggle. Since then the firm has expended a large sum of money in development. The coal from Duckenfield, Merthyr, and Minmi Collieries is an excellent steam coal, and of a first-class quality. The appliances for shipment are very extensive, consisting of the Brown's private staiths of Hexham and the Government cranes, Newcastle. The area of coal land is 5,000 acres, and is distant from Newcastle 13 miles. Messrs. J. and A. Brown have added still further to their extensive coal lands by purchasing the Richmond Vale Colliery Estate, which was sold by public auction for £39,500. In 1899 employment was found at the firm's Minmi Colliery for 440 men, 335 of whom were under ground and 105 above. The output for that year was 187,317 tons, valued at £56,855. The same year at the Duckenfield Mine 317 men were employed, who won 133,785 tons, valued at £40,605—making a total of 757 men employed. The total output reached 321,102 tons, valued at £97,460.

Mr. Richard Thomas is the firm's Colliery Manager. The Coal Shipping Branch is directed from the Head Office, Bolton-street.

WALLARAH COAL COMPANY.

The Wallarah Coal Company's property is situated at Catherine Hill Bay, south of Lake Macquarie Heads, where they have extensive works, also a wharf where large steamers and sailing vessels are loaded in fine weather. During 1899 employment was given to 235 men, who won that year 114,803 tons, valued at £32,867. Mr. Scobie is the manager.

SEAHAM COLLIERY COMPANY.

This Company possesses over 4000 acres, all coal land. The Colliery is situated 16 miles from Newcastle, and gives employment to nearly 400 men and boys. The mine is equipped in the most modern style. The Company's private line, five miles in length, joins the Government Railway at Cockle Creek. The coal is equal in quality to that of the best known mines; and the Colliery has a large trade intercolonially, and also in many foreign ports. The output for 1899 amounted to 179,597 tons, valued at £54,824, giving employment to 297 men under ground and 64 above, making a total of 361 men employed in and about the mine. Mr. Archibald Fairley is the Colliery Manager.

NORTHERN EXTENDED COLLIERY (LATE GARTLEE COLLIERY).

This Colliery is situated at Teralba, 12 miles from Newcastle, on the main line of railway Sydney and Newcastle. The coal is a first-class steam and household coal, making no clinker, and burning to a fine ash. In 1899 the proprietor (Mr. A. Sneddon) employed 80 men at the pit, 72 below ground and 8 above. The output for that year was 43,120 tons, valued at £10,780. Mr. Wm. Sneddon is the manager.

DUDLEY COLLIERY.

The main shaft is 630 feet deep, being at present the deepest working one in this district, nearly the whole of the work having been carried out under the supervision of Mr. H. Humphreys, late mine manager. The mine is connected with the Government Railways by a private line four and a-half miles long, and is distant from the cranes eight miles by rail. The coal being worked is an exceptionally good sample. The height of the seam is 6ft. 3in. of clean coal. At this pit a serious disaster occurred in the year 1898, when eleven miners lost their lives. The pit was sealed down for several months after. The output for 1899 was 54,147 tons, valued at £17,292. That year employment was found for 280 men, 238 of whom were engaged under ground and 42 on the surface. The shipping management is directed from the offices in Watt-street. Mr. James Henwood is the present Colliery Manager.

THE CARDIFF COLLIERY.

The Cardiff Colliery (formerly known as South Wallsend) was leased to Mr. J. Johnson, who was late Manager of the South Wallsend Coal Company, in January, 1891. After several changes the lease was in 1900 taken over by Mr. W. W. Johnson, of Wallsend. The coal produced from this mine is of a good description for household, steam, and smelting purposes, and, as such, found a ready sale in the Intercolonial and Eastern markets. In the year 1899 employment was found for 22 men, of whom 19 were engaged below ground and 3 on top. The output for that year was 758 tons, valued at £123 13s. 4d. The figures for 1900 have not yet been made up. Mr. Wm. Ledger is manager of the Colliery.

THE NEW LAMBTON COLLIERY.

In the year 1867 Messrs. J. and A. Brown commenced to work coal from the New Lambton Estate, which at present is the freehold property of Sir George Dibbs and the Hon. A. Brown. It consists of 1,225 acres, and is bounded by the Waratah Coal Company's land, while the Estate of the Scottish Australian Mining Company forms the western boundary. Prior to opening a mine the firm obtained a mineral lease of some 280 acres from the Government, and on this block, which lies to the north of the present Estate, the A Pit was sunk. Shortly after it was opened Mr. James Brown sold his share to the Company, and the new firm having purchased several blocks of land sunk a second shaft to the south of the old one known as the Hartley Vale Company. The output for both the mines was good, being in 1886 44,437 tons; in 1869, 108,702 tons; and in 1870, 117,962 tons. Owing to the inferior quality of the coal, the Hartley Vale Colliery was abandoned, and the firm put down the B or New Lambton Pit, which was opened about the year 1870. This mine was worked until the beginning of 1888, but the old Dog and Rat shaft was worked out in 1884. The B Pit was a very successful one. The firm have a branch line one mile in length connecting the Sydney-Newcastle Railway at Adamstown, the total distance to the pit being five miles. They have also a railway to the Old Pit, joining with the Government line at Waratah, but this is now very seldom used. Trade has been quiet at the Colliery for several years. The official returns for 1899 show that the output was 11,427 tons, valued at £4,070, when employment was found for 59 men. Mr. James Thomas is the Colliery Manager. The coal shipping is directed from the offices, Watt-street.

THE WARATAH COLLIERY.

The Waratah Coal Mining Company, now the property of the Caledonian Coal Company, is one of the oldest in the district, having been formed in the year 1863, for the purpose of mining coal under the Waratah Estate. Work was commenced by driving a tunnel into the outcrop of the Borehole seam, averaging 10ft. in thickness, with only three small bands being worked. The output for 1863 was 5,016 tons, but in the following year 59,912 tons were won. In 1872 the output was 167,794 tons; in 1873, 182,806; 1874, 177,538; and in 1875 160,303. The Company continued drawing coal from the adits until 1876, when the Estate was nearly worked out. A private railway was constructed from the colliery to the Company's shoots at the southern branch of the Hunter River, a distance of three miles. In 1876 they purchased a large Estate surrounding the Township of Charlestown, consisting of 2,600 acres, and adjoining the New Lambton Colliery. A shaft, then known as Charles' Pit, was sunk on the Gully or Burwood seam, a depth of 250ft., and 5ft. of coal was worked. This was practically the fifth Colliery opened by the Company, and it is now being worked by them. In 1885 the Company raised 68,760 tons; in 1886, 46,227 tons. The Company have 10 miles of private railway, including that connecting the old shafts with the port. The present line from Waratah Pit joins the Great Northern Railway near Hamilton, and the Company do their own haulage. In 1900 the official returns showed that during the previous year 272 miners were employed at the colliery, 223 under and 49 above ground. The output for that year was 121,052 tons, valued at £36,315. The management of the colliery is under Mr. Gibson Youll, and the shipping management is supervised by Mr. Geo. Bewick, at the offices, Scott-street.

WEST WALLSEND COLLIERY.

This Colliery is the property of the Caledonian Coal Company. It comprises about 2,945 acres of coal land, working the Borehole coal seam from a shaft 485ft. in depth 16½ft. diameter, air shaft 485ft. deep 10½ft. diameter. The ventilation of the mine is produced by a Guibal fan 30ft. by 8ft. During 1899 employment was found for 355 men, who raised 139,478 tons of coal, valued at £40,300. The Colliery connects with the main line at Cockle Creek by a private line of about three miles in length. Mr. Duncan M'Geachie is the Colliery Manager.

KILLINGWORTH COLLIERY.

This is a new mine recently purchased and opened out by the Caledonian Coal Company, working a seam of coal from a shaft 620ft. in depth, 16½ft. diameter. Ventilation is produced by two blowing fans 4½ft. and 3ft. 8in. respectively. The Colliery adjoins West Wallsend Colliery, and consists of about 2,560 acres. During 1899 there were 57 men employed in and about the mine, when the output was 9,000 tons, valued at £2,700. Mr. W. B. Pendleton, late of the Waratah Colliery, was appointed manager in 1900.

WICKHAM AND BULLOCK ISLAND COAL COMPANY.

The Wickham and Bullock Island Coal Company was formed in the year 1879, for the purpose of mining coal from two leaseholds. The well-known Throsby's Creek, which is 230 yards broad and 4 feet deep, divides the two Estates. A shaft was put down on one of these leaseholds, and the Borehole seam found to be 12ft. in thickness. The Company some few years after commencing operations obtained a large area from the Government, and their Estate has an area of 2,150 acres. It extends from the Harbour Basin on the south to Goat Island, taking in the whole of Bullock Island, now known as Carrington. About the end of June, 1884, they commenced to sink the present shaft close to the southern side of the Bullock Island railway, and started work. For the year 1886 the output of this colliery was 55,553 tons, valued at £26,229. In 1887 it was 59,553 tons; and in 1888, 68,240 tons. Being so close to the wharves the cost of haulage is reduced to a minimum, and is done by the Government at a low rate. In 1899 the output amounted to 195,829 tons, valued at £67,577 7s. 2d., when employment was given to 272 men, 48 above and 272 below ground. Mr. James Fletcher is the Colliery Manager, and Mr. J. M. Hyde Shipping Manager for the Company, whose offices are in Watt-street.

THE STOCKTON COAL COMPANY.

The Stockton Coal Company was formed in 1882, for the purpose of mining coal from the Peninsula of that name, which lies to the north of the Newcastle Harbour, and separates the Pacific Ocean from the estuary of the Hunter. The land is entirely composed of sand raised a few feet above the level of the sea, and is covered with low scrub. It measures six miles in length. The quicksand was proved to be held in suspension by water below the level of the sea, and the opinion is general that an underground current on-set exists between the Pacific and the Estuary of the Hunter. The Company, however, sank a shaft, and secured the right to mine the coal at a royalty from under 120 acres of the Quigley Estate, which was formerly the property of the late Dr. Mitchell. A shaft was commenced on the southern extremity of the peninsula at a point about 250 yards from the wharves, and about 400 yards from the ocean. Owing to the softness of the surface strata iron cylinders 15ft. in diameter and made of cast-iron 1⅛in. in thickness, and formed of rings 5ft. 6in. in depth, weighing about 8 tons, were sunk. Below that a 4ft. 9in. coal seam was found, but, wishing to strike the Borehole seam, work was continued through 265ft. of solid rock. The total depth of the shaft is 364ft, which makes it one of the deepest working in the Newcastle District. The seam is 29ft. 7in. in thickness, including a band of blue shale of 6ft. 6in. and other impurities, which leave nearly 20ft. of marketable mineral of the highest quality. In July, 1885, the Company began to win coal from their mine, and headings were driven in all directions for the purpose of thoroughly opening out the colliery. A short time after the opening of the colliery the Company succeeded in obtaining from the Scottish Australian Mining Company the right to win the coal from under 640 acres to the north of the colliery. The lease is held from the Government, and was acquired many years ago. Besides these two parcels of land the Company have also obtained over 1,000 acres of the Quigley Estate, north of the leasehold referred to. They have also an area of 680 acres under the ocean. In 1886 the total output raised was 84,459 tons, but in 1887 it was increased to 150,000, valued at £62,000. Being within a few yards of the harbour the Company are able to ship their mineral with but little handling, and at a very low cost. They have at the present time two staiths, at which the largest vessels can coal. The official returns for 1899 show that 98,173 tons of coal were raised, valued at £32,990 13s. Employment was given during that year to 326 men, of whom 274 were under ground and 52 above. At this colliery a lamentable disaster occurred in 1896, when eleven men lost their lives through the escape of foul air from old workings. Mr. James Fletcher, the present Colliery Manager, who is also Manager of the Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery, took charge in 1900. The Shipping Manager is Mr. J. M. Hyde, whose offices are in Watt-street.

THE HETTON COAL COMPANY.

The Hetton Coal Company was formed in the year 1885, for the purpose of mining coal at a royalty from under the estuary of the Hunter River, or more properly the Harbour of Newcastle. The area is of a semi-lunar form, and measures 1,600 acres, commencing outside the Harbour, and extending right up beyond the probable line of outcrop of the coal seam. It includes the Oyster Bank, which is a peculiarly exposed portion of the coast, and joins the ocean lease of the Stockton Coal Company. The depth of water in the Horseshoe Bend varies from 26ft. to 40ft., and this increases to over 80ft. at the eastern boundary beyond the Oyster Bank. It will thus be seen that the Colliery is a most remarkable one, and is unique among the collieries of Australia. For the purpose of getting at the coal the Company succeeded in obtaining an allotment of six acres on the marshes of Bullock Island, about 700 yards to the eastward of the Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery. Shortly after the present working shaft 16ft. in diameter was commenced only 200 yards north of the Dyke Engine-house, and within a stonesthrow of the wharves. Iron cylinders 1½in. in thickness with webs of flanges of adequate strength were sunk by pressure through the stratum of sand and mud 45ft. in thickness until they passed 20ft. into a deposit of pliable plastic clay. The method of sinking the cylinders was to force them down in advance of the internal excavation by the weights of as much as 600lbs. piled on the top ring. When they entered the clay the course pursued was to add plates to the cylinder as the stuff was dug out. After passing through the clay some 160ft. of hard grey post rock was passed through, and the Borehole seam found at a depth of 215ft. It is 21ft. 6in. in thickness including the bands, making the total depth of the shaft over 236ft. To obtain access to the coal under the Harbour the Company obtained leave to drive the winning headings under the wharves and hydraulic cranes; a work which has long since been accomplished. Being so close to the wharves the haulage from this mine is done very cheaply, the Company having several sidings, and a long distance of standing room, so that the Government engines can take the waggons to the cranes in a few moments. When the last official returns were made up in 1900, they showed that in 1899 the colliery employed 373 men under ground and 66 above ground, making a total of 439 employed at the colliery. The output for that year was 186,089 tons, valued at £62,007. Mr. Alexander Mathieson is the Colliery Manager, whilst the coal shipping is supervised by Mr. T. M. Brown.

STANFORD, GRETA.

This Colliery is situated at West Maitland. In 1899 there was won from this mine 1,035 tons of coal, of the value of £258 15s. There were employed 10 men, 6 below and 4 above ground.

TERALBA.

This Colliery is situated at Cockle Creek. In 1900 it was taken over by Mr. A. Snedden, who is having the water pumped out prior to starting coal-getting operations.

THORNLEY.

This Colliery is situated at East Maitland. In 1899, 1,133 tons of coal were won, of the value of £119 4s. There were employed 4 men, 3 below and 1 above ground.

WRIGHT'S.

This Colliery is situated at Waratah. In 1899, 55 tons of coal were won, of the value of £12 10s. There were employed 2 men below ground.

SOUTH HETTON.

This Colliery is situated at Toronto. During the year 1899, 804 tons of coal were won from the mine, the value of which was £124 12s. There were employed 3 men, 2 under and 1 above ground.

SOUTH WALLSEND.

This Colliery is at Cardiff. In the year 1899, 1,232 tons of coal were won from this mine, of the value of £308. There were employed there 35 men, 30 below and 5 above ground.

SHORTLANDS.

This Colliery is situated at Adamstown. In the year 1899, 2,740 tons of coal were won, valued at £502 4s. 10d. There were employed there 11 men, 9 under and 2 above ground.

SOUTH GRETA.

This Colliery is situated at Farley. In the year 1899, 12,000 tons of coal were won from this mine, of the value of £3,000. There were employed there 52 men, 40 below and 12 above ground.

OAKVALE.

This Colliery is situated at Singleton. During the year 1899, 793 tons of coal were won from this mine, valued at £257 1s. The number of miners employed was 10, 5 under and 5 above ground.

ROSEDALE.

This Colliery is also situated at Singleton. During the year 1899, 2,378 tons of coal were won, valued at £740 12s.

NEW PARK No. 2.

This Colliery is also situated at Singleton. In 1899, 12,393 tons of coal were raised, valued at £3,614 12s. 6d. The number of miners employed was 33—19 below and 14 above ground.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

This Colliery is situated at Fassifern. During 1899, 7,317 tons of coal were won, valued at £2,145. The number of miners employed there was 16—10 under and 6 above ground.

MORRISETT.

This Colliery is situated at Lambton. During 1899, 3,630 tons of coal were won, valued at £997. here were 7 men employed, all below ground.

NEW PARK No. 1.

This Colliery is situated at Singleton. During the year 1899, 8,228 tons of coal were won, valued at £2,399 15s. There were 42 men employed, 17 below and 25 above ground.

MARYLAND.

This Colliery is situated at Plattsburg In 1899, 30,735 tons of coal were won, valued at £10,685 12s. 9d. There were 47 men employed, 38 below and 9 above ground.

MORRIS'.

This Colliery is situated at Lambton. In 1899, 101 tons of coal were won, valued at £45 19s. 6d There were 3 men employed, 2 below and 1 above ground.

JOHNSON'S.

This Colliery is situated at Wallsend. During the year 1899, 125 tons of coal were won, of the value of £25. Three miners were employed, 2 below and 1 above ground.

KAYUGA.

This Colliery is situated at Muswellbrook. During 1899, 815 tons of coal were raised, of the value of £250 2s., and there were employed in the mine 2 men, 1 above and 1 below ground.

HILLSIDE.

This Colliery is situated at Merewether. The number of tons of coal won in the year 1899 was 3,000, valued at £750. The number of miners employed was 7—6 below and 1 above ground.

INGANEE.

This Colliery is situated at East Maitland. During the year 1899, 1,000 tons of coal were raised valued at £125. Six miners were employed, 4 above and 2 under ground.

GRETA.

This Colliery is situated at Greta. In 1899 the quantity of coal won was 63,154 tons, valued at £13,563. The number of miners employed was 177—145 below and 32 above ground. In 1900 a sad disaster, resulting in the loss of four lives, occurred, when a fire took place, necessitating the sealing down of the mine with the four victims.

GUNNEDAH.

This Colliery is situated at Gunnedah. During the year 1899, 11,926 tons were won, valued at £4,524. The number of miners employed was 31 below and 15 above ground, making a total of 46.

ELEMORE VALE.

This Colliery is situated at Wallsend. During the year 1899, 26,475 tons of coal were won, valued at £5,760. The number of miners employed was 177—145 above and 32 below ground.

GRANBALANG.

This Colliery is situated at Singleton. 1,038 tons of coal was won during the year 1899, valued at £495. The number of miners employed was 8—3 below and 5 above ground.

EBBW VALE.

This Colliery is situated at New Lambton. In the year 1899 the quantity of coal won was 17,464 tons, valued at £4,366. The number of miners employed was 32—30 below and 2 above ground.

ELECTRIC.

This Colliery is also situated at New Lambton. The quantity of coal won during the year 1899 was 165 tons, valued at £45 7s. Only 1 miner was employed in this colliery during the year 1899.

BAILEY'S REWARD.

This is a small Colliery, situated at Lambton, from which 325 tons, valued at £120, was raised in 1899, when 3 men were kept in constant employment. During 1900 the Colliery was abandoned.

BLOOMFIELD.

At this Colliery, which is situated near East Maitland, 3,500 tons of coal was won in 1899, the value of which was put down at £1,050. In that year employment was found for 16 men.

NEW ANVIL CREEK COLLIERY.

This Colliery is situated about a quarter of a mile south-east from Greta Station. There is a tunnel driven from the crop by which the coal is won. There are also two shafts down. The coal was awarded first order of merit Melbourne Exhibition, 1888. Of late years but little work has been done.

EAST GRETA COAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The East Greta Coal Mining Company, Limited, near West Maitland, are working a splendid seam of coal 42ft. thick. This mine was opened on 16th December, 1894. The seam is remarkable for its excellence as a gas and coke coal, and has come into high favour with Gas Companies owing to the abnormally high percentage of gas produced. In 1899 the output from this colliery amounted to 90,560 tons, valued at £19,228 6s., which gave employment to 235 men, 191 under ground and 44 above. Mr. R. Thomas is the Colliery Manager, and Messrs. Earp, Gillam, and Company are the local Shipping Managers, who direct affairs from their offices, Bond-street.

Extracts from Annual Mining Report, 1899.

"In the Northern District in 1899, whilst there were 48 more persons employed at the mines, there was a decrease in the output of coal of 95,892 tons.

The reduced output is to be accounted for by the stoppages of work at the Wallarah and Pacific Collieries in consequence of disputes, and also by short time worked at some of the larger collieries, especially Wallsend and Stockton."

Use of Safety Lamps, &c.

"During the year fire-damp has been reported under General Rule 4 at the following collieries, viz.: Metropolitan, Bulli, Mount Pleasant, Osborne, Wallsend, and Corrimal, in the Southern or Illawarra District; and at Dudley, Burwood, Lambton No. 2 Pit (late Durham), South Waratah, Newcastle Coal-mining Co.'s A. Pit, Seaham, West Wallsend, Killingworth, Brown's Colliery (Minmi), Duckenfield, Wallsend, and Greta Collieries, in the Newcastle District. I am not aware that fire-damp has ever been seen at any of the collieries in the Lithgow or Western District.

Safety-lamps are used for the purposes of inspection under General Rule 4 at the collieries named above, as well as at South Clifton, Coal Cliff, Bellambi, South Bulli, Bulli Pass, and Mount Kembla, in the Southern or Illawarra District, and at Wallarah and East Greta Collieries, in the Newcastle District.

In addition to this they are used exclusively in the underground workings of the Metropolitan and Killingworth Collieries, and in all but the main intake airways of the Dudley Colliery, and in the south side workings of the Burwood Colliery.

The question as to whether any additional price shall be paid to miners when using safety-lamps is now engaging the consideration of some of the colliery owners and the Colliery Employees' Federation, in the Newcastle District; and in order to facilitate the introduction of safety-lamps for use when considered to be necessary by any manager, without the probability of a stoppage of work ensuing, it would be well if this matter was satisfactorily settled.

The General Rules of the Coal Mines' Regulation Act with reference to the use of safety-lamps in certain places, the construction and examination of same, are as follows:—

Rule 2. No lamp or light other than a locked safety-lamp shall be allowed or used—

(*a*) In any place in a mine in which there is likely to be any such quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous; or

(*b*) In any working approaching near a place in which there is likely to be an accumulation of inflammable gas.

And when it is necessary to work the coal in any part of a ventilating district with safety-lamps, it shall not be allowable to work the coal with naked lights in another part of the same ventilating district situated between the place where such lamps are being used and the return airway.

Rule 9.—Wherever safety-lamps are used, they shall be so constructed that they may be safely carried against the air current ordinarily prevailing in that part of the mine in which the lamps are for the time being in use, even though such current should be inflammable.

Rule 10.—In any mine or part of a mine in which safety-lamps are required by this Act, or by the Special Rules made in pursuance of this Act to be used—

(I) A competent person appointed by the owner, agent, or manager, for the purpose, shall, either at the surface or at the appointed lamp-station, examine every safety-lamp immediately before it is taken into the workings for use, and ascertain it to be in safe working order and securely locked; and such lamps shall not be used until they have been so examined and found in safe working order, and securely locked.

(II) A safety-lamp shall not be unlocked except either at the appointed lamp-station or for the purpose of firing a shot, in conformity with the provisions hereinafter contained.

(III) A person, unless he has been appointed either for the purpose of examining safety-lamps, or for the purpose of firing shots, shall not have in his possession any contrivance for opening the lock of any safety-lamp.

(IV) A person shall not have in his possession any lucifer-match or apparatus of any kind for striking a light except within a completely closed chamber attached to the fuze of the shot.

Rule 11.—Where safety-lamps are required to be used, the position of the lamp-stations for lighting or re-lighting the lamps shall not be in the return air.

(ANNUAL MINING REPORT.)

Examinations for Certificates of Competency under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896.

The constitution of the Board is as follows:—

Jesse Gregson, Esq., J.P. (Chairman), Australian Agricultural Co., Newcastle ..	Mine Owners.
W. Sandford, Esq., J.P., Eskbank Iron Works, Lithgow	
Thomas Saywell, Esq., J.P., 16 York-street, Sydney	
D. A. W. Robertson, Esq., J.P., Metropolitan Colliery, Helensburg	Mining Engineers.
Richard Thomas, Esq., J.P., Brown's and Duckenfield Collieries, Minmi ..	
L. B. Blackwell, Esq., J.P., Orwell-street, Potts' Point	
Adam Cook, Esq., J.P., Wallsend	Miners.
J. G. Hutton, Esq., Thirroul	
David Leake, Esq., Lithgow	

John Dixon, Esq., F.G.S. (Vice-Chairman), Inspector.
Secretary to the Board—H. D. Wood, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Department of Mines, Sydney.

The examiners appointed by the Board for Appointing Examiners were Messrs. W. Humble, H. Osborne McCabe, J.P., and T. Cater.

Examinations were held at Sydney on the 15th, 16th, and 17th February, and at Newcastle on the 16th, 17th and 18th August, 1899, with the following results:—

	First-class Certificates.		Second-class Certificates.	
	Number of Candidates.	Number of Passes.	Number of Candidates.	Number of Passes.
Sydney	7	2	9	5
Newcastle	2	Nil.	15	6
Total	9	2	24	11

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL MINING REPORT, 1899.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS, &c.

The late Mr. Senior Inspector Dixon's Report.

"To The Honorable John L. Fegan, Esq., M.P.,
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, &c.—

Sir,—
Merewether, 30th January, 1900.

In accordance with the provisions of section 21 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

During the term embraced by this report I made 163 inspections, investigated 41 accidents, and travelled about 5800 miles (exclusive of all underground travelling). I was also engaged eighteen days in Court, had four weeks' sick leave, and the remainder of the time was taken up in writing reports on various subjects, checking coal royalties, and dealing with other matters.

The following is a list of the collieries usually inspected by me, also number of men and boys employed above and below ground.

A. A. Company's No. 2 Colliery.—The work of pillar coal extraction is still being carried on in this mine, and about 90 men and boys are employed.

During the year the Hamilton Pit, near Glebe Hill, has been totally abandoned. Both shafts have been filled in, and the whole of the surface arrangements have been dismantled.

A. A. Company's New Winning.—About 548 men and boys are employed at this colliery. The surface improvements during the year have been very considerable, consisting in the erection of more machinery, travelling belts, &c., and in the addition of three more large steam-boilers.

Newcastle Company's A Pit.—At this colliery about 416 men and boys are employed. During the latter part of the year a great deal of work was done in the pulling down of old screen fixtures and the erection of new screens and weighbridges, with a view to weighing all coal at an early date.

Newcastle Company's B Pit.—About 413 men and boys are employed at this colliery, and during the year the whole of the necessary appliances for weighing all coal were completed, and the system of weighing both large and small coal adopted.

Burwood.—At this colliery 325 men and boys are employed. A new shaft has been completed during the year. The depth is about 600 feet, and it is intended to act as an upcast. A powerful ventilating fan is in course of erection at the surface of this shaft, and when completed will doubtless give good results. This colliery has now four separate and distinct openings to the day or surface.

Waratah.—About 272 men and boys are employed at this colliery. Many improvements both above and below ground have been made during the year. The endless rope system of underground haulage is working splendidly. The ventilating fan at the surface, which is now at work, is a decided benefit to the ventilation; and all coal is being weighed.

Lambton B Pit (late Durham).—This colliery was at work during a portion of the year, and 45 men and boys were employed. When not in full work, men were employed keeping the mine free from water, and attending to other matters.

New Lambton.—About 59 men and boys are employed at this colliery, when in full work. During the latter portion of the year trade was very slack, but during the idle time the workings were kept in good order.

Ebbw Vale.—At this colliery about 32 men and boys have been employed during the year. The Burwood seam of coal is worked at this mine.

Hillside.—The Burwood seam of coal is worked at this colliery, and 7 men and boys are employed.

Shortlands.—Burwood seam of coal is worked at this colliery also, and 11 men and boys are employed.

Side Colliery, Waratah.—This mine has been abandoned during the year.

Quarry.—This mine is also now abandoned.

Wright's.—Two persons are employed in this mine.

Bayley's Reward, Lambton.—Three persons are employed at this mine.

Morris's, Lambton.—Three persons employed at this mine.

Electric, North Lambton.—Only 1 man employed at this mine.

Rose Hill, North Lambton.—This mine has been abandoned during the year, and is now worked in conjunction with the Electric mine.

Johnson's, near Cardiff.—One man and 2 boys are employed at this mine.

Kayuga, near Muswellbrook.—Only 2 men employed at this mine.

Centenary, Curlewis.—About 19 men and boys are employed at this colliery.

Gunnedah.—About 46 men and boys are employed at this colliery, and many improvements have been made during the year, with a view to a larger output of coal."

Mr. Inspector Bates' Report.

"To the Honorable J. L. Fegan, M.P.,
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney,—
Newcastle, 31st January, 1900.

Sir,

Pursuant to section 21 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, I have the honor to submit my annual report on the coal-mines inspected by me during the year ending 31st December, 1899.

During the year under notice I have inspected, at frequent intervals, nineteen collieries in the Northern district, and one inspection of the following collieries, viz.:—Wallsend No. 2, Wickham and Bullock Island, Maryland, Co-operative, Ingenee, Stockton, Thornley, Bloomfield, Marshall's, Brown's, Duckenfield, Seaham, West Wallsend, Dudley, Hetton, Killingworth, South Hetton, Waratah, A. A. Co.'s No. 2, A. A. Co.'s New Winning, Newcastle A Pit, and Sydney Harbour Colliery.

I have also visited Bulli, Corrimal, Bellambi, South Clifton, and Coal Cliff Collieries, in connection with the colliery plans.

COLLIERIES.

Wallsend Colliery, Main Tunnel Workings.—There are 610 men and boys employed at this portion of the Wallsend Colliery. The ventilation is produced by means of a Guibal fan and a furnace, the intakes being the main hauling tunnel, travelling roads, Centennial and traction shafts.

Lambton Colliery, Lambton.—There are 205 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by means of a furnace, the intakes being the tunnel and various traction shafts.

Elemore Vale Colliery, Wallsend.—There are 48 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by a furnace, the intakes being the main shaft and an air-shaft.

Pacific Colliery, Teralba.—There are 161 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by a furnace, the intakes being the hauling tunnel, travelling road, and a shaft.

Northern Extended Colliery, Teralba.—There are 80 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by a furnace, the intakes being the tunnel and a shaft.

South Wallsend Colliery, Cardiff.—Coal has only been drawn during the months of February, March and April of the year under notice. Since then nothing except pumping water has been done, in order to keep the mine in readiness for resumption of work. When at work the mine employed about 35 men and boys.

East Greta Colliery, West Maitland.—There are 235 men and boys employed in connection with this mine. Coal is drawn from two tunnels in the lower seam, and three shifts are worked. The air current of No. 1 tunnel is circulated by natural ventilation, but there is a furnace available when necessary. A furnace is in use for ventilating the No. 2 tunnel. During the year a tunnel was driven for the purpose of working the upper seam of coal, but all operations are at present suspended.

South Greta Colliery, Farley.—There are 52 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by a furnace, the intakes being two of the tunnels.

Greta Colliery, Greta.—There are 177 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by a Guibal fan, the intake being the main shaft.

New Park Colliery, Singleton.—There are 75 men and boys employed at the two tunnels in connection with this mine. The ventilation is produced by a furnace, the intakes being the two tunnels.

Dulwich Colliery, Singleton.—There are 9 men and boys employed at this mine, which is ventilated by means of a furnace, the intake being the tunnel.

COLLIERIES WORKING UNDER PERMITS.

Cardiff Colliery, Cardiff.—No coal has been drawn at this mine since January, and all work is at present suspended. When at work, about 22 men and boys were employed.

Teralba Colliery, Cockle Creek.—There are 7 men employed in unwatering the shaft, where work has been suspended for some years.

Northumberland Colliery, Fassifern.—There are 16 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by a furnace, the tunnel being the intake.

Rosedale Colliery, Singleton.—Eight men are employed at this mine. The ventilation is natural, assisted by the heat from a steam-pump, the tunnel being the intake.

Oakvale Colliery, Singleton.—There are 10 men and boys employed at this mine. A small fire suffices to keep the air current in circulation, the intake being from the tunnel.

Granbalang Colliery, Singleton.—Eight men and boys are employed at this mine. The ventilation is natural, the intake being the winding shaft.

New Anvil Creek Colliery, Greta.—One man is employed at this mine, attending to the steam-pump and keeping the mine free from accumulation of water.

Stanford Greta Colliery, West Maitland.—Prospecting is being carried on at two tunnels on the Stanford and Heddon Greta coal properties. There are 10 men and boys employed."

INTERESTING COLLIERY RETURN.

(From Annual Report Mines Department, 1899.)

Name of Owner.	Name of Colliery.	Depths of Downcast and Upcast Shafts.		Mode of Ventilation—Fan or Furnace, with Size, &c.
		Downcast. Depth in Feet.	Upcast. Depth in Feet.	
Inspected by the late Mr. Dixon.				
A A. Co.'s	A. A. Co.'s	169	....	....
,,	,,	....	150	Guibal Fan
,,	New Winning	284	278	Schiele Fan
Newcastle Coal Co.	Newcastle Coal Co.	280	290	Furnace
,, ,,	,,	178	230	,,
Caledonian Co.	Waratah	518	518	Schiele Fan
,, ,,	,,	....	450	Furnace
Scottish Australian Coal Co.	Burwood	270		
,, ,,	,,		320	,,
,, ,,	,,	600		
,, ,,	Lambton No.2, lt.Durham	430	430	Waddle Fan
Burwood Extended Co.	Burwood Extended	476	476	Guibal Fan
Dibbs and Brown	New Lambton	252	248	Furnace
,, ,,	Ebbw Vale	....	68	,,
,, ,,	Shortland	....	20	,,
Sydney Harbour Collieries Co.	Sydney Harbour	....	....	Steam Jet
R. Watson	Side	....	30	Natural
Baker and Mullens	Wright's	....	22	,,
Newcastle Company	Hillside	....	....	,,
James Ruttley	Quarry	....	37	,,
Wm. Jenkins	Jenkins's	....	....	,,
N. Elliott	Bayley's Reward	26	No. 2. 50	,,
Thomas Thomas	Morris's	47	47	,,
Russell Brothers	Rosehill	....	20	,,
D. Davies	Electric	15	17	,,
Centenary Coal Co.	Centenary	....	80	Furnace
Gunnedah Co.	Gunnedah	....	....	,,
H. Hyronimous	Kayuga	66	58	Natural in winter
Inspected by Mr. Humble.				
Caledonian Coal Co.	Killingworth	620	620	Guibal Fan
,, ,,	West Wallsend	485	485	,,
Seaham Coal Co.	Seaham	470	482	Waddle Fan
W. B. I. Coal Co.	W. B. Island	214½	263⅔	Guibal Fan
Hetton Coal Co.	Hetton	237	261	,,
Stockton Coal Co.	Stockton	366		
		290	366	Waddle Fan
J. and A. Brown	Duckenfield	105	266	Furnace
		80		
		70	228	Schiele Fan
,,	Brown's No. 4	129	350	,,
,,	,, No. 2	278	328	,,
		148		,,
Wm. Laidley & Co.	Co-operative	40	65, plus 80 of stack.	Furnace
		30		,,
		30		,,
Andrew Sneddon	Maryland	30	30	,,
		25	40	,,
Wallsend Coal Co.	Wallsend No. 2	....	175	,,
Dudley Coal Co.	Dudley	636	560	Waddle Fan
Geo. Fishburn & Co.	Thornley	26		Natural
Henry Marshall	Marshall's	29	29	....

INTERESTING COLLIERY RETURN (Continued).

Name of Owner.	Name of Colliery.	Depths of Downcast and Upcast Shafts.		Mode of Ventilation—Fan or Furnace, with Size, &c.
		Downcast. Depth in Feet.	Upcast. Depth in Feet.	
Inspected by Mr. Humble (Continued).				
Austin Fitzpatrick	Bloomfield	35	122	Natural
		30		
	Louis Vale	....	25	,,
Lawson and Beatty	Inganee	.	35	,,
Wallarah Coal Co.	Wallarah	33	42	Furnace
		45	45	
Murray Bros.	Morrisett	....	....	Natural
Excelsior Land and Coal Co.	South Hetton	....	30	....
Inspected by Mr. Bates.				
Newcastle Wallsend Coal Co.	Wallsend Main Tunnel	227	273	Guibal Fan, 40 ft. x 12 ft.
		175	175	Furnace area of grate, 216 square ft.
		102		
Scottish Australian Coal Co.	Lambton	212	400	Furnace
		212	90	,,
		100		
		60		
Greta Coal Co.	Greta	425	201	Guibal Fan
Elemore Vale Coal Co.	Elemore Vale	110	100	Fire Pan, 2 ft. diameter 1½ feet deep.
Pacific Co-operative Steam Coal Co.	Pacific	204	112	Furnace
Andrew Sneddon	Northern Extended	75	108	,,
Commercial Bank of Australia	South Wallsend	....	75	Upcast for pump
			100	Furnace
Northumberland Coal Co.	Northumberland		30 plus 30 of stack.	,,
East Greta Coal Co.	East Greta	546	350	Natural
		1100	300	Furnace
James Ralston	South Greta	....	20 plus 20 of stack.	Furnace
New Anvil Creek Coal Co.	New Anvil Creek	....	278	Natural
Singleton Coal Co.	New Park	....	128	
			36	Furnace
		.	31 plus 13 for stack.	Fire Pan 18 in. dia., 18 in. deep.
,,	Dulwich	....	55	Fire Pan
Minto, Nowland & Co.	Rosedale	....	50	Natural
John Elliott	Elliott's	42	42	,,
Richard Sattler	Oakvale	....	21	Fire Pan

OUTPUT OF COAL FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT.

The following is a return of the output of coal from the various collieries in the Northern District, for 1899, giving the quantity and value of coal raised, and number of men employed at each colliery, with the totals:—

Colliery.	District.	Men Employed.			Quantity. Tons.	Value.		
		Underground.	Aboveground.	Total.		£	s.	d.
A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Pit ..	Newcastle	18	72	90	53,744	16,664	19	2
A. A. Co.'s New Winning ..	,,	440	108	548	326.170	103.025	2	10
Burwood	Lambton	285	40	325	167.760	59,011	0	0
Brown's	Minmi	335	105	440	187.317	56 855	0	0
Bayley's Reward	Lambton	2	1	3	325	120	0	0
Bloomfield	East Maitland	13	3	16	3.500	1 050	0	0
Cardiff	Cardiff	19	3	22	758	123	13	4
Co-operative	Plattsburg	302	111	413	187,224	50,818	0	0
Centenary	Gunnedah	12	7	19	8,902	3.115	16	6
Duckenfield	Minmi	245	72	317	133.785	40,605	0	0
Dudley	Dudley	238	42	280	54 147	17.292	0	0
Dulwich	Singleton	7	2	9	2,873	790	0	0
East Greta	West Maitland	191	44	235	90 560	19,228	6	0
Ebbw Vale	New Lambton	30	2	32	17,464	4.366	0	0
Electric	N'th Lambton	1	——	1	165	45	7	0
Elemore Vale	Wallsend	42	6	48	26 475	5.766	0	0
Granbalang	Singleton	3	5	8	1,038	495	0	0
Greta	Greta	145	32	177	63,154	13.563	15	9
Gunnedah	Gunnedah	31	15	46	11,926	4.524	1	9
Hetton	Carrington	373	66	439	186,089	62,007	0	0
Hillside	Merewether	6	1	7	3 000	750	0	0
Inganee	E. Maitland	4	2	6	1.000	125	0	0
Johnson's	Wallsend	2	1	3	125	25	0	0
Kayuga	Muswellbrook	1	1	2	815	250	2	0
Killingworth	W. Wallsend	45	12	57	9,000	2.700	0	0
Lambton	Lambton	165	40	205	85.932	31,650	0	0
Lambton No. 2 (late Durham) ..	,,	33	12	45	1,799	671	0	0
Maryland	Plattsburg	38	9	47	30.735	10,685	12	9
Morris'	Lambton	2	1	3	101	45	19	6
Morrisett	,,	7	——	7	3,630	997	0	0
Newcastle A Pit	Newcastle	328	88	416	334,434	109,314	0	0
Newcastle B Pit	,,	327	86	413				
New Lambton	New Lambton	43	16	59	11,427	4,070	0	0
New Anvil Creek	Greta	——	1	1	——	——		
New Park No. 1	Singleton	17	25	42	8.228	2,399	15	0
New Park No. 2	,,	19	14	33	12.393	3,614	12	6
Northern Extended	Teralba	72	8	80	43,120	10.780	0	0
Northumberland	Fassifern	10	6	16	7,317	2,145	0	0
Oakvale	Singleton	5	5	10	793	257	1	0
Pacific	Teralba	123	38	161	75,783	20.432	0	0
Rosedale	Singleton	7	1	8	2 378	742	12	0
Seaham	W. Wallsend	297	64	361	179.597	54,824	0	0
Shortlands	Adamstown	9	2	11	2.740	502	4	10
South Greta	Farley	40	12	52	12,000	3.000	0	0
South Hetton	Toronto	2	1	3	804	120	12	0
South Wallsend	Cardiff	30	5	35	1,232	308	0	0
Stockton	Stockton	274	52	326	98.173	32.990	12	0
Stanford Greta	W. Maitland	6	4	10	1,035	258	15	0
Sydney Harbour Colliery ..	Balmain	36	40	76	——	——	——	
Teralba	Cockle Creek	3	4	7	——	——	——	
Thornley	E. Maitland	3	1	4	1,133	119	4	0
Wallarah	Swansea	192	43	235	114,803	32,867	0	0
Wallsend	Wallsend	531	126	657	236.393	75.104	0	0
West Wallsend	W. Wallsend	289	66	355	139,478	40,300	0	0
Waratah	Charlestown	223	49	272	121.052	36.315	0	0
Wickham and Bullock Island ..	Carrington	272	48	320	195,829	67.577	7	2
Wright's	Waratah	2	——	2	55	12	10	0
		6249	1566	7815	3,259,708	1,905,420	2	1

AVERAGE SELLING PRICE OF COAL.

From the opening of the Newcastle coal seams, when the Government made coal an article of revenue, up to the present time, the selling price has fluctuated in accordance with the market value of the article. When the Government opened the coal mine at Newcastle, the selling price was fixed at 10s per ton, and remained at that price till 1830, the year after the A. A. Company took over the control of the coal fields. In that year the price was reduced to 9s per ton; from thence the selling price has gone up and down with the market, as will be seen by the following table, showing the average price per ton from 1829 up to 1896, as recorded by the Coal Fields Department:—

Year.	Price.		Year.	Price.		Year.	Price.		Year.	Price.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
1829	10	0	1846	7	0	1863	13	8	1880	11	2
1830	9	0	1847	6	9	1864	10	3	1881	7	9
1831	8	0	1848	6	3	1865	9	11	1882	9	9
1832	7	0	1849	6	0	1866	9	2	1883	10	5
1833	7	6	1850	6	6	1867	9	4	1884	10	8
1834	8	10	1851	7	6	1868	9	5	1885	10	7
1835	8	10	1852	10	11	1869	8	9	1886	10	7
1836	9	1	1853	16	1	1870	8	6	1887	10	5
1837	9	8	1854	20	5	1871	8	6	1888	10	10
1838	9	9	1855	12	11	1872	8	8	1889	10	4
1839	9	9	1856	12	4	1873	12	9	1890	10	6
1840	10	10	1857	14	0	1874	13	8	1891	10	0
1841	12	0	1858	15	1	1875	13	7	1892	8	10
1842	12	0	1859	14	6	1876	13	8	1893	8	6
1843	12	6	1860	14	10	1877	13	8	1894	7	1
1844	10	8	1861	15	2	1878	13	8	1895	6	9
1845	7	10	1862	15	0	1879	13	6	1896	7	0

This table includes the average selling price of round and small coal.

COAL RAISED FROM OPENING OF COAL SEAMS OF N.S.W.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
Prior to 1829 ..	50,000	1846 ..	38,965	1864 ..	549,012	1882 ..	2,109.282
1829 ..	780	1847 ..	40,732	1865 ..	585,525	1883 ..	2,521.457
1830 ..	4,060	1848 ..	45,447	1866 ..	774,238	1884 ..	2,749,109
1831 ..	5,000	1849 ..	48,516	1867 ..	770.012	1885 ..	2.878,863
1832 ..	7,143	1850 ..	71,216	1868 ..	954.231	1886 ..	2,830,175
1833 ..	6,812	1851 ..	67.610	1869 ..	919,774	1887 ..	2,922,497
1834 ..	8,490	1852 ..	67.494	1870 ..	868,564	1888 ..	3,203,444
1835 ..	12,392	1853 ..	96.809	1871 ..	898,784	1889 ..	3,655,632
1836 ..	12,646	1854 ..	116.642	1872 ..	1.012.426	1890 ..	3,060 876
1837 ..	16,083	1855 ..	137.076	1873 ..	1,192,862	1891 ..	4.037,929
1838 ..	17,220	1856 ..	189.960	1874 ..	1.304.612	1892 ..	3,780,967
1839 ..	21.283	1857 ..	210,434	1875 ..	1,329.729	1893 ..	3,278.328
1840 ..	30.256	1858 ..	216 397	1876 ..	1.319.918	1894 ..	3,672,076
1841 ..	34.841	1859 ..	308,213	1877 ..	1 444.271	1895 ..	3,738.589
1842 ..	39,900	1860 ..	368,862	1878 ..	1 575.497	1896 ..	3,909,517
1843 ..	25,862	1861 ..	342,067	1879 ..	1,583,381	1897 ..	4,383,591
1844 ..	23.118	1862 ..	476,522	1880 ..	1,466,180	1898 ..	4,706,251
1845 ..	22,324	1863 ..	433,889	1881 ..	1,769,597	1899 ..	4,597,028

The output from Newcastle and district Collieries, from 1849, is given below :—

YEAR.	OUTPUT.	YEAR.	OUTPUT.	YEAR.	OUTPUT.	YEAR.	OUTPUT.
1849	.. 48,500	1879	.. 1,196,321	1886	.. 2,178,116	1893	.. 2.203,480
1857	.. 210,400	1880	.. 1,079,009	1887	.. 2,243,792	1894	.. 2.605,142
1872	.. 565,694	1881	.. 1,352,472	1888	.. 2,067,042	1895	.. 2,631,221
1875	.. 1,068,527	1882	.. 1,569,516	1889	.. 2.624,347	1896	.. 2 623,015
1876	.. 1,142,084	1883	.. 1,899,619	1890	.. 2,120,046	1897	..
1877	.. 1,151,389	1884	.. 2.055,342	1891	.. 2,853,251	1898	.. 3,355,600
1878	.. 1,241,036	1885	.. 2,113,362	1892	.. 2,611,731	1899	.. 3,259,708

TABLE showing the number of persons employed, and the number of lives lost by accident in and about the Coal-mines of New South Wales, since 1874; also, the ratio of persons so killed, or fatally injured, to the number of persons employed.

YEAR.	Persons Employed.	Lives lost by Accident.	Persons employed per life lost.	Death-rate from Accidents per 1,000 persons employed.
1874..	——	5	——	——
1875..	3,308	8	413	2·418
1876..	4.084	4	1,021	0·979
1877..	4.657	7	665	1·503
1878..	4,792	8	599	1·669
1879..	5,035	5	1,007	0·993
1880..	4,676	8	584	1·711
1881..	4,297	2	2,148	0·465
1882..	4,647	12	387	2·582
1883..	5,481	15	365	2·737
1884..	6,227	14	445	2·248
1885..	7,097	11	645	1·550
1886..	7.847	29	271	3·696*
1887..	7,998	94	85	11·753†
1888..	9,301	15	620	1·613
1889..	10,277	41	251	3·989‡
1890..	10.469	13	805	1·242
1891..	10,820	21	515	1·941
1892..	10,514	8	1,314	0·761
1893..	10,028	13	771	1·296
1894..	9,131	7	1,304	0·767
1895..	9,022	10	902	1·108
1896..	9,233	24	385	2·599
1897..	9,626	16	602	1·662
1898..	10,258	25	410	2·437
1899..	10,339	9	1,149	0·870

* Excessive number of falls of coal and Lithgow disaster caused this high death-rate.

† Bulli catastrophe and excessive falls of coal caused this high death-rate.

‡ Hamilton pit crush, excessive falls of coal, and overwinding of four men at South Burwood, sinking pit, caused this high death-rate.

NEWCASTLE-WALLSEND
COAL COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY CAN SUPPLY 1500 TONS OF COAL PER DAY.

Shipments are made at the Government Cranes, Newcastle, and by Steamers alongside Ships in Sydney.

SHIPPING OFFICE: Scott Street, Newcastle.
H. R. CROSS, LOCAL MANAGER.

COLLIERY: Wallsend.
ALEX. ROSS, JUNR., COLLIERY MANAGER.

HEAD OFFICE: South British Chambers, 12 Bridge Street, Sydney.
JOHN WHEELER, SECRETARY.

Wallarah Coal Company, Limited.

OFFICE: EXCHANGE CORNER, 63 PITT ST., SYDNEY.

Contractors to - - -

GERMAN AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO.
NAUTILUS S.S. CO., LTD. (Bach Line of Steamers)
WM. HOWARD SMITH & SONS, PTY., LTD.
LUND'S BLUE ANCHOR LINE
HUDDART, PARKER & CO., PTY., LTD.
COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD., &c., &c., &c

Coal Supplied ex Steam Colliers, with a carrying capacity of 1400 tons.

QUALITY, DISPATCH AND WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

Prices and full particulars on application to
TELEPHONE 1700. *J. TREWFOOT, Managing Agent for Australasia.*

NORTHUMBERLAND COLLIERY.

THE SEAM worked at the above Colliery produces

Excellent Steam Coal,
- - and - - -
Unsurpassed Household Coal.

Office:
7 Watt Street,
Newcastle.

F. R. CROFT, Proprietor.

ANDREW SNEDDON

COLLIERY PROPRIETOR AND STEAMSHIP OWNER,

Northern Extended Colliery, Sneddon's Colliery & Teralba Colliery.

S.S. "Balmain" (600 tons capacity), S.S. "South Australian" (700 tons capacity)

Office, 73 Scott Street, Newcastle.

The Newcastle Coal Mining Co., Limited.

CAPITAL: £110,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF £11 EACH.

Manager: STEWART KEIGHTLEY.

Colliery Manager: JOSEPH CROFT. *Shipping Manager:* JAMES CLAYTON

Head Office: Scott St., Newcastle, N.S.W.

GOLD MINING.

(EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL MINING REPORT, 1899.)

HUNTER AND MACLEAY MINING DISTRICT.

Dungog Division.

In this Division some activity has been displayed during 1899, especially by James Chambers, at the Mountaineer Reef, Upper Wangat, who is sanguine as to cutting the true reef shortly. Others working in the locality are, Simmons and party, who are sinking a shaft in which the stone shows fairly good gold; Cobcroft and party, who are driving a tunnel to cut the Mountaineer Reef; and Hockham and party, who are also driving a tunnel, the stone in the face of which, when dollied, shows good prospects.

The principal mine in the neighbourhood, the Wonga Wonga, has the privilege of suspension of labour conditions at present—during repairs to machinery. Several crushings have taken place, which are said to be below anticipations; but, though invited, the proprietors have not furnished details of winnings.

Mr. Samuel Fielder has three men working (aided by Prospecting Vote) at the old Cherry-tree Reef, 4 miles from Dungog. The reef fluctuates considerably—from 3 inches to nil—but something good is anticipated in the neighbourhood of the old 170-foot shaft.

George Towns, with his son, is working at the Monkerai, on what would appear to be a good property, as the reef increases and gold improves with the progress of sinking. These men have won, during the latter portion of the year, by means of a hand dolly only, gold to the value of £140 3s. 6d.

Six gold leases, containing in the aggregate 30 acres, have been applied for in this Division during the year.

Copeland Division.

This Division has not for many years experienced so dull a period—if we except a spurt for alluvial on private land at Rawdon Vale, parish Knowla. Here, though as many as 100 men were employed during one period of the rush, only a few made really good wages, the sinking being about 40 feet. The place is now abandoned.

It is difficult to ascertain the gold yield for the year; but from such particulars as can be gleaned, it appears that upwards of 450oz. from alluvial, and 160 oz. from quartz, have been won in and around Copeland.

The Hidden Treasure Mine, after many vicissitudes, passed at auction to a Sydney buyer, who is stated to be bringing good and powerful machinery all the way from Molong.

The Prince Charlie is reported sold to a Victorian syndicate, who propose to erect considerable machinery and cyanide plant. Information is being sought as to the deleterious effect refuse, after cyanide treatment, may have upon creeks used by the public and by cattle; as, in respect to such danger, it may be found necessary to protect the Back Creek which runs through the town.

There is prospect of large operations on the Centennial line of reef in the current year. The effect of renewed enterprise in this direction, with the additional facilities for treating ore, is expected to prove a great stimulus to many mines at present idle.

Seven applications were received during the year for gold-mining leases, which covered in all an area of 61 acres.

Bulladelah Division.

Mining, generally, in this portion of the District, has been slack during the past twelve months, and no new finds have been reported. The Curreki and Myall Queen properties have both been worked with but fair results only. A little prospecting has also been done by other parties, but nothing of a payable nature found.

At Paddy's Creek, where Henry Underwood reported having struck the reef "rich," the result of the year's operations has been disappointing.

Joseph Windross, whose concessions for the purpose of prospecting the beach between Smith's Lake and Seal Rocks have been extended for further six months, has been very ill for some time past, hence there are no results to report. He is, however, having a further machine constructed, by means of which he hopes to do something during the coming year. His chief obstacle to success, he states, is the presence, in an excessive quantity, of osmiridium—a difficulty which he alleges his past experience wil now enable him to combat.

The quarrying of alunite at Bulladelah, and of limestone flux at the Myall Lakes, is still being proceeded with satisfactorily. About 1,000 tons of each of these minerals have been sent away during the past year.

Kempsey Division.

Generally speaking, similar conditions have obtained in this Division during the past twelve months as were reported for the previous year. There are no known auriferous alluvial fields in this district and, as far as can be ascertained, no quartz-mining of any description was done. Indeed, with the exception of the tin find at Carrai, very little of interest in mining has occurred.

At Deep Creek, a gold-mining lease has been applied for, but the application has not yet been approved.

Taree Division.

Much prospecting for "alluvial" gold has been done in this Division during the past year; but it is to be regretted that the various parties have met with very little success.

During the year the entire crushing plant connected with Andrews Brothers leases at "Cell's Field" has been idle, although the battery (now consisting of ten-head of stampers) is in good working order.

Messrs. Andrews Brothers, early in the year, surrendered most of their leases on this field, and afterwards "took-up" the best of the ground in a modified and more easily-workable area. It is hoped, therefore, to see their battery once again at work, and that there will be more satisfactory results to report for the coming twelve months.

During the year, six gold-mining leases, comprising a total area of 29 acres, have been taken up on this (the "Cells") field.

COPPER MINING.

(EXTRACT FROM MINING REPORT, 1899.)

HUNTER AND MACLEAY MINING DISTRICT.

Kempsey Division.

At the Willi Willi Copper and Silver Mine no work other than that of prospecting has been done during the past year. Messrs. Baker Bros., who are now the owners of the mine, report that they have about 600 tons of ore at grass ready for smelting. The ore is composed of carbonates of copper, with silver chlorides present. It is thought this property may ultimately prove a valuable one.

IRONSTONE FLUX.

(EXTRACT FROM MINING REPORT, 1899.)

The raising of ironstone flux is an industry only established in this Colony since the erection of the large metallurgical works at Dapto and Cockle Creek, where it is utilised in connection with the smelting operations conducted at those places. Between 30 and 40 men were employed winning this material during the past year, and 10,521 tons of ironstone, valued at £8,417 8s., were raised and sent away from Carcoar and Marulan. Nearly the whole of this flux contained traces of gold.

The production of iron oxide during the past twelve months amounted to 396·35 tons, valued at £846. This product is employed for gas-purifying purposes, and is absorbed by various gas-works within the Australasian Colonies.

LABOUR.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

On the 1st of May, 1899, the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1899 came into force. This Act, where a difference exists, or is apprehended, between an employer or any class of employers, and his or their employees, or between different classes of employees, enables the Minister, if he think fit, to exercise all or any of the following powers:—

(*a*) Direct inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the difference.

(*b*) Take such steps as to him may seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a Chairman mutually agreed upon, or, in the event of their failing to agree, nominated by the Minister, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference.

(*c*) Failing such amicable settlement direct a public inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the difference on the application of either party. All such public inquiries shall be conducted by a Judge of the Supreme or District Courts, or the President of the Land Court.

(*d*) On the application of either the employers, the employees, or both, and after taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, appoint a person or persons to act as Conciliator or as a Board of Conciliation.

(*e*) On the application of both parties to the difference appoint an Arbitrator.

EARLY CLOSING ACT.

On 22nd December, 1899, the Early Closing Act was assented to, and it came into force on 1st January, 1900. As the Act stands it is considered to be about the most comprehensive measure of its kind in operation in any part of the world.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS ACT.

This Act was extended to Newcastle East and West, Wickham, Waratah, Kahibah, Wallsend, West and East Maitland, by proclamation on 6th February, 1899. An office was established in the London Bank Chambers, Scott-street, Newcastle, and Mr. W. M. H. Burkitt appointed an Inspector under the Act. The District covers an area of some 500 square miles, and is in extent about equal to the Metropolitan District. Twenty-eight days after the date of proclamation 355 certificates were issued to factories, 17 of which were cancelled on account of removals, leaving 338 registered in January, 1900. Of these—

1	employed	over	500	persons
1	,,	between	300 and 400	,,
1	,,	,,	80 and 100	,,
5	,,	,,	40 and 60	,,
5	,,	,,	30 and 40	,,
15	,,	,,	20 and 30	,,
40	,,	,,	10 and 20	,,
143	,,	,,	4 and 10	,,
117	,,	under	4	,,

During the first year of the extension of the Act 160 medical certificates of fitness were issued to young persons in the Newcastle District, as follows:—

Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	36
Aerated Water Factories	13
Saw Mills, Joinery, &c.	10
Biscuit Factory	56
Printing Works	14
Bone Mill	1
Brickworks and Potteries	6
Chaff Cutting	3
Soap Works	1
Meat Preserving Works	1
Condiment Factories	2
Shipbuilding	4
All Classes	13

Permits to children between 13 and 14 years of age were granted in eight cases.

As the number of women employed in factories in the district did not necessitate the appointment of an additional female inspector, arrangements were made with Miss Duncan to pay periodical visits of inspection.

The Newcastle District Factories afforded employment in 1899 to 3,260 persons, of which 2,532 were males and 728 females—the bulk (1,020) being employed in connection with food and drink, or preparation thereof. In these factories 96 steam and 25 gas-engines were in use.

NORTHUMBERLAND
BASKET
EMPORIUM,

8 NEWCOMEN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

E. WITHERS, Wholesale and Retail **Basket Manufacturer.**

Shipping Supplied with Coal and Ballast Baskets.

Travelling Hampers and Baskets of all Kinds Made to Order.

QUALITY OF CANE AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

TAYLOR & McNEIL

General Stevedores,

PRIVATE ADDRESS: CARRINGTON, NEWCASTLE.

. . Estimates Given . .

to Captains, Owners and Agents for all kinds of Stevedoring Work.

We Guarantee to Give Every Satisfaction and Quick Despatch.

NAUTICAL.

The Loading Facilities.

The coal-loading appliances and facilities at Newcastle for expediting the despatch of vessels are unequalled south of the Equator, and barely in the large maritime centres of the old world. On the Dyke wharf at Carrington there are twelve powerful hydraulic and three steam cranes, which are worked by the Government. In addition to these there are private shoots at A.A. Co.'s wharf, at Stockton and Hexham. Railway lines run alongside of the wharves, connecting the cranes with the various collieries. The bodies of the coal waggons are shackled on to the cranes and are lifted by hydraulic power, and quickly transferred from the line to ship's hatchway alongside. The bottoms of the waggons are on hinges, held fastened by a bolt. A tap from the stevedore's hammer readily dislodges the bolt when the waggon is in position over the hatch. The bottom then falls on its hinges, allowing the contents—7 or 8 tons—to pour into the ship's hold. Waggon after waggon following in quick succession, soon fills the vessel up: and, with the assistance of gangs of experienced coal trimmers, vessels are in an incredibly short space of time made ready for sea. The work of loading vessels can be carried on as well by night as by day owing to the wharves being illuminated by powerful electric light arc lamps, which are supplied by the Government from the plant erected in the hydraulic engine-house.

The Wool Shipping.

The loading of wool at Newcastle is chiefly confined to the eastern wharves, where the wool-pressing and dumping sheds are situated. The railway lines run alongside, and the bales of wool are simply tipped from the waggon to the shed, and then made ready for shipment. As the sheds are close to the berthing places, the wool is expeditiously placed alongside and transferred to the ship's hold. Consignments arriving from the interior are dumped and made ready for shipment.

Newcastle Port Charges.

HARBOR AND LIGHT RATES.—A payment of 4d per register ton exempts vessels from any further charge of Harbor and Light Rates being made in any port in New South Wales, for a period of six calendar months from date of payment.

PILOTAGE.—From sea, 4d per register ton; to sea, ditto.

REMOVALS BY PILOTS IN THE HARBOR.—Vessels not exceeding 300 tons register, per removal, 20s; from 301 to 400 tons, 25s; from 401 to 500 tons, 30s; from 501 to 600 tons, 35s; from 601 to 800 tons, 40s; from 801 to 1000 tons, 50s; over 1000 tons, 60s.

TOWAGE.—From sea, 8d per register ton: to sea, free. From Sydney, 1s per register ton. Contract prices excepted.

REMOVALS BY STEAMERS IN THE HARBOR.—Under 200 tons register, per removal, 20s; from 201 to 300 tons, 30s; from 301 to 500 tons, 40s; from 501 to 700 tons, 50s; over 700 tons, 60s.

WHARFAGE RATES.—1½d per net register ton per day is charged on sailing vessels while loading, and for steamers, ½d per gross register ton per day.

Watermen's Fares in Newcastle.

		s.	d.
To or from the Queen's Wharf to North Shore Boundary, Macquarie Ballast Wharf to Tin Smelting Works	one person	1	0
To or from Queen's Wharf, above Macquarie's Wharf, to vessel	one person	1	0
If more than one	each	0	9
To or from Queen's Wharf to first Ballast Jetty	one person	1	0
If more than one	each	0	9
To or from Queen's Wharf to vessel in stream above black buoy, and a line from Macquarie's Jetty to No. 1 Ballast Jetty on Bullock Island	one person	1	0
If more than one	each	0	9
To or from Queen's Wharf to vessel in stream above the first Jetty to a line drawn to the red buoy on the North Spit	one person	1	6
If more than one	each	1	0
To or from Queen's Wharf to vessel lying above No. 3 Jetty and below the line marked out by the crossing beacons on the Bluff	one person	2	0
If more than one	each	1	6
To and from the Queen's Wharf to Port Waratah; or lower end of Mosquito Island	one person	5	0
If more than one	each	3	6
For boarding vessels under weigh inside Nobbys	one person	2	6
If more than one	each	2	0

Children under twelve years of age are liable to pay half fare, it being understood these half fares and all the foregoing fares are chargeable between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.